

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

DESTINEE MOLIGA, individually and on behalf of all those similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

VS.

QDOBA RESTAURANT CORPORATION, a foreign for profit corporation doing business as QDOBA MEXICAN EATS CORPORATION; and DOES 1-20,

Defendants.

NO.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL
ACTION**

King County Superior Court
Case No. 23-2-11540-6 SEA

Defendant Qdoba Restaurant Corporation d/b/a Qdoba Mexican Eats Corporation (“Qdoba” or “Defendant”), by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby gives notice of removal of the above-referenced action from the Superior Court of Washington for King County. This removal is based on jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) (diversity), § 1332(d) (the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”)), and § 1441 (a) and (b). It is timely under 28 U.S.C. § 1446. This Notice and Petition for Removal is supported by the accompanying Declaration of Sanjay Shastri in Support of Removal (“Shastri Dec.”).

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FP 47694061.5

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1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 On June 27, 2023, Plaintiff Destinee Moliga, on behalf of herself and all others similarly
3 situated, filed a Class Action Complaint for Damages, Injunctive Relief, and Declaratory Relief
4 in Superior Court of Washington State for King County entitled, *Destinee Moliga, individually*
5 *and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. Qdoba Restaurant Corporation d/b/a Qdoba*
6 *Mexican Eats Corporation*, Case No. 23-2-11540-6 SEA (the “Complaint”). Pursuant to 28
7 U.S.C. § 1446(a), a true and correct copy of the Complaint and all process, pleadings, and orders
8 served upon Defendant is attached to this Notice as **Exhibit A**. The allegations of the Complaint
9 are incorporated by reference in this Notice and Petition for Removal without admission or
10 agreement to the truth of any of them.

11 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), Defendant will promptly file a copy of this Notice
12 of Removal to Federal Court, to which this Notice and Petition for Removal shall be attached,
13 with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Washington for King County, from which this case
14 was removed, and serve these documents on Plaintiff. Copies of the state court Notice of
15 Removal to Federal Court are attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

16 The Complaint purports to seek relief from Defendant related to Washington’s Equal
17 Pay and Opportunity Act, RCW 49.58.110, requiring certain disclosures in job postings.
18 Specifically, the Complaint seeks (1) damages for alleged violations of RCW 49.58.110; (2)
19 injunctive relief; and (3) declaratory relief.

20 **II. REMOVAL IS TIMELY**

21 Removal is timely pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) because Defendant is filing this
22 Notice and Petition for Removal within thirty days after the Complaint was served. *Murphy*
23 *Brothers, Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 347 (1999). Defendant first
24 received a copy of the Complaint when it was served on June 28, 2023. Declaration of Catharine
25 Morisset in Support of Removal (“Morisset Dec.”) ¶ 2. Accordingly, this Notice and Petition

1 for Removal has been filed within 30 days of commencement of the action in state court as
2 required by 28 U.S.C. §1446(b).

3 **III. VENUE IS PROPER**

4 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), “any civil action brought in a State court of which the
5 district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant
6 or the defendants to the district court of the United States and division embracing the place
7 where such action is pending.” *See Polizzi v. Cowles Magazines, Inc.*, 345 U.S. 663, 666 (1953)
8 (holding the venue of a removed action is governed by 28 U.S.C. section 1441(a) and is properly
9 laid in the district embracing the place where the action is pending). This Court (the Western
10 District of Washington) embraces the King County Superior Court, which is where Plaintiff’s
11 Complaint was originally filed and where the action is currently pending. Accordingly, this
12 Court is the appropriate federal district court to which to remove this action.

13 **IV. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION EXISTS**

14 Defendant removes this action based upon diversity jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)
15 and CAFA, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). As set out below, this action is removable per 28 U.S.C. §
16 1441(a) as (1) it is a case with complete diversity of citizenship between the named Plaintiff
17 and Defendant with over \$75,000 in controversy and/or (2) it meets CAFA’s requirements as
18 (a) it is a putative class action in which at least one member of the class of plaintiffs is a citizen
19 of a state different from that of any one defendant, satisfying minimal diversity requirements,
20 (b) the proposed class is estimated to exceed 100 members, and (c) the amount in controversy
21 exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

22 **A. Diversity Exists**

23 There is complete diversity of citizenship between the named Plaintiff and Defendant.
24 With respect to CAFA, it only requires minimal diversity—that is, that any one plaintiff is a
25
26
27

1 citizen of a different state than any one defendant. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2)(A) and 1453.¹
 2 Because Plaintiff and Qdoba are citizens of different states, both complete diversity and
 3 minimal diversity exists here.

4 1. *Plaintiff's Citizenship*

5 According to Plaintiff's Complaint, she is a "resident of Pierce County, Washington."
 6 Complaint ¶ 8. For diversity purposes, a person is a "citizen" of the state in which he or she is
 7 domiciled. *See Kantor v. Wellesley Galleries, Ltd.*, 704 F.2d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 1983).
 8 Therefore, Plaintiff expressly alleges she is a citizen of Washington State.

9 2. *Defendant's Citizenship*

10 Defendant is incorporated in Colorado. Shastri Dec. ¶3. A corporation's "principal place
 11 of business" "refers to the place where the corporation's high-level officers direct, control, and
 12 coordinate the corporation's activities." *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 80 (2010). A
 13 corporation may only have a singular "principal place of business," *Id.* at 93, which is the
 14 corporation's "nerve center." *Id.* at 81. "[I]n practice [this] should normally be the place where
 15 the corporation maintains its headquarters." *Id.* at 93. Qdoba maintains its corporate
 16 headquarters in San Diego, California. High-level officers of Qdoba work, direct, control, and
 17 coordinate activities of Qdoba out of California. Shastri Dec. ¶ 4.

18 **B. Putative Class Contains More Than 100 Members**

19 1. *Size of Class*

20 In her Complaint, Plaintiff defines the class as:

21 All individuals who, from January 1, 2023, through the date notice is provided
 22 to the Class, applied for a job opening in the State of Washington with Defendant
 23 Qdoba Restaurant Corporation, where the job posting did not disclose the wage
 scale or salary range for the position.

24
 25
 26 ¹ The citizenship of Doe defendants is immaterial for purposes of determining minimal diversity under CAFA or
 otherwise. 28 U.S.C. 1441(a); *see Bryant v. Ford Motor Co.*, 886 F.2d 1526 (9th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 493 U.S.
 1076 (1990); *Serrano v. 180 Connect, Inc.*, 478 F.3d 1018, 1021 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 Complaint, ¶ 19. By Plaintiff's own estimation, “[t]here are potentially hundreds of individuals
 2 who applied for jobs with Defendant within the time period relevant to this matter” and that
 3 “[j]oiner of all such individuals is impracticable.” Complaint, ¶ 21. Defendant agrees there
 4 were at least 100 individuals who submitted job applications during the relevant period. Shastri
 5 Dec. ¶6. Thus, the potential class as identified by Plaintiff exceeds 100, as required by CAFA.
 6 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

7 **C. Amount in Controversy Exceeds the Required Amount**

8 For diversity jurisdiction, the amount in controversy must meet or exceed \$75,000. 28
 9 U.S.C. § 1332(a). For CAFA, the amount in controversy must meet or exceed five million
 10 dollars. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

11 Although Qdoba denies that Plaintiff or any putative class member is entitled to any
 12 relief, in determining the amount in controversy, the Court must assume Plaintiff's allegations
 13 in the Complaint are true and that a jury will return a verdict for the Plaintiff on all claims in
 14 the Complaint. *See Cain v. Hartford Life & Acc. Ins.*, 890 F. Supp. 2d 1246, 1249 (C.D. Cal.
 15 2012) (“The ultimate inquiry is what amount is put ‘in controversy’ by the plaintiff’s complaint,
 16 not what a defendant will *actually* owe.” (Internal quotation marks omitted)). The amount in
 17 controversy is the total “amount at stake in the underlying litigation” which “includes any result
 18 of the litigation, excluding interests and costs, that ‘entail[s] a payment’ by the defendant.”
 19 *Gonzales v. CarMax Auto Superstores, LLC*, 840 F.3d 644, 648 (9th Cir. 2016) (internal
 20 citations omitted) (diversity removal). “This amount includes, *inter alia*, damages
 21 (compensatory, punitive, or otherwise) and the cost of complying with an injunction, as well as
 22 attorneys’ fees awarded under fee shifting statutes.” *Gonzales*, 840 F.3d. at 648-69. *See also*
 23 *Arias v. Residence Inn by Marriott*, 936 F.3d 920 (9th Cir. 2019) (in CAFA removal action,
 24 holding that when statute or contract provides for recovery of attorney fees, prospective attorney
 25 fees must be included in assessment of amount in controversy). Further, the Supreme Court
 26 has held that “a defendant’s notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that the
 27

1 amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold," and does not require evidentiary
 2 submissions. *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co. v. Owens*, 135 S. Ct. 547, 554 (2014); *see also Ibarra v. Manheim Invs., Inc.*, 775 F.3d 1193, 1197 (9th Cir. 2015).

4 Here, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and attorney fees as set out in the remedies
 5 sections of RCW 49.58.110(4) and RCW 49.58.070(1). If this case proceeded to trial,
 6 Plaintiff's recoverable attorney fees would easily exceed \$75,000, even without consideration
 7 of the cost of complying with the injunction or any damages awarded. The Complaint also
 8 seeks: "[s]tatutory damages equal to Plaintiff's and the Class Members' actual damages or five
 9 thousand dollars, whichever is greater, pursuant to RCW 49.58.070(1)." Complaint, § VII.2.
 10 Plaintiff describes the putative class broadly as "all individuals who... applied for a job opening
 11 in the State of Washington [.]" Complaint ¶ 19. Plaintiff does not define "applied," and fails to
 12 distinguish among hired employees, hired applicants who ultimately declined the job,
 13 applicants who received interviews but not job offers, or even those who submitted applications
 14 regardless of skills, qualifications, or actual interest in employment. Putting aside that
 15 Plaintiff's vague class definition overstates the reasonable reach of RCW 49.58.070(1), and her
 16 Complaint does not plead a legally tenable class or claim, as pled, potential statutory damages
 17 exceed the \$5,000,000 threshold for CAFA based on the number of potential class members as
 18 Plaintiff appears to define them. Shastri Dec. ¶ 6.

19 **D. NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO STATE COURT**

20 In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), undersigned counsel certifies that a copy of
 21 this Notice of Removal and all supporting papers will be served promptly on Plaintiff's counsel
 22 and filed with the Clerk of the King County Superior Court. Therefore, all procedural
 23 requirements under 28 U.S.C. § 1446 will be followed and satisfied. A copy of the Notice to
 24 State Court of Removal to Federal Court is attached as Exhibit B.

E. CONCLUSION

Subject matter jurisdiction exists under 28 U.S.C. §1332(a) because there is diversity of citizenship between the Plaintiff and Defendant and at least \$75,000 amount in controversy. Subject matter jurisdiction also exists under 28 U.S.C. §1332(d) because there is minimal diversity of citizenship inasmuch as at least one putative class member is a citizen of Washington and Qdoba is a citizen of Colorado and California. The putative class exceeds 100 members, and as pled, the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional minimum. In addition, no CAFA exceptions apply. Accordingly, this Court has diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1446, and Qdoba has properly removed this Action to this Court. Qdoba reserves, and does not waive, any objections it may have to jurisdiction, venue, and any and all other defenses or objections.

DATED this 18th day of July 2023.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the date below written, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system and caused to be served a true and correct copy of same by the method indicated below and addressed as follows:

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Via CM/ECF and E-Mail

Executed July 18, 2023 at Seattle, Washington.

Jazmine Matautia

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